HAVEMEYER'S VICTORY

A Grand Field Day About the City Hall.

THE MAYOR AHEAD EVERYWHERE.

Confirmation of the Nominations for Commissioners of Charities and Correction and for City Marshals.

Nominations Sent In for Fire Commissioners. Superintendent of Buildings and City Marshals.

The Mayer and the Committee of Three-Unanimous Voting and No "Ring" Visible - Lively Proceedings.

The politicians had another grand field day about the City Hall yesterday, both before the meeting of the Board of Aldermen and afterwards; for white they were at one time on the que vive to learn the astonished subsequently at the boldness of the attack by the Executive party, and at the completeness of the victory they achieved. The result of yesterday's manœuvring makes Mayor Have-meyer the political kingpin of the city, and was a triumph in the teeth of menace.

From ten o'clock the vestibute, corridors and the various offices in the City Hall were crowded by curious loungers and anxious political expectants, and the rush of visitors and advisers at the Mayor's office was something alarming. Towards one o'clock the crowds sensibly increased, and at two o'clock-haff an hour before the time fixed for the meeting of the Board-there was assembled the largest throng of people that has been seen there at any time since the charter excitement began. The auditorium in the Aldermanic cham: ber was crammed full in two minutes after the doors were opened, and there was a strong detail of police present to maintain order. Opinions were only too plentiful among the crowd, and it would be absurd to attempt to give them, for NO ONE HAD ANY IDEA

as to what was to be done, though every man said he thought so and so would be the case, in all probability because he desired that it should be so. There was no man in or about the building who was sanguine enough to predict that such an extraordinary revolution was to take place as shortly afterwards ensued. The most that was expected was that the eight Aldermen who had signed the call for the special meeting would act in concert, but to find the whole Board, with the newly-elected member, Claussen, acting as a unit, was beyond the region of conjecture or hope.

When the Board assembled every member was in his seat, President Vance occupying the chair. On the presentation of the Mayor's warrant certifying the election and qualification of the new member, Henry Claussen, that gentleman took his seat and the Board sat with its full complement of fifteen members for the first time in several months. As soon as the Board had been rapped to order and some routine business disposed of, Alderman Van Schalck rose and said that he

desired to speak to a question of privilege. It was not necessary that he should answer any of THE MANY INNUENDOES

of the press concerning his action, but he desired to state that his action in all the recent sessions of the Board had been designed, not to embarrass thb Mayor's nominations being considered in any other way than on their merits. He had objected to one of the Mayor's nominees because he had been informed that his rejection was, in a measure, to affect the appointment of one of the gen-tlemen, whose name was then being con-sidered by the Mayor for a Police Com-He did not believe it at the time, and had since become satisfied that the statement was incorrect. He hoped, however, that each nominee would be considered upon his individual merits, and his action throughout had been

Alderman McCafferry also rose to a question of privilege, and said that with regard to a combination against any of the Mayor's nominees, in connection with which his name had been used, he

than one of the proprietors of the Post, had left the office he once held under the federal govern-ment, he (McCafferty) would be alike ashamed for himself and for the heritage he was to leave for his family. If he was accurately informed the pigeon holes of the United States Courts would show that that individual was not as blameless as he might be, and it would be well that people should consider before they reflect upon others that they should be free from suspicion them-selves.

ceives.

Alderman Cooper also rose to a question of privilege, and said that while he did not deem himself called upon to offer any excuse for his acts, it was, perhaps, unfortunate for him that in this the first public position he had ever held, and which would, perhaps, be his last, he had not been acquainted with any of the meu whose names had been sent in here; but he desired to state that in the discharge of his duties here he felt that he had as much responsibility upon him as the Mayor had.

been sent in here; but he desired to state that in the discharge of his duties here he felt that he had as much responsibility upon him as the Mayor had. The Mayor had had twenty days in which to canruss his nominees, and he believed the Mayor had been perfectly honest in all he had done, but notwithstanding that he (Mr. Cooper) had A DUTY TO PERFORM
as well as the Mayor, and he meant to do it, and any of the papers that charge him with being actuated by pecuniary motives in his official action simply uttered a scandal and a libel. He had had no patronage, for that had all been given away at Albany. He should vote for the Mayor's nominees after he was satisfied that they are proper men. He proposed to get all the patronage he could, but be had not commenced yet, and had never applied to any of the candidates for patronage. There had been a report published that "Mr Cooper was working to get the Presidency of the Board of Supervisors." Now, it was matter of record that he had declined publicly before that body to have his name used for the position.

Alderman Cooper closed his remarks by moving that a committee of three he appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him that the Board was prepared to receive any communications had been received, and the motion was withdrawn.

Alderman Morris moved that the Mayor's nomi-

The President stated that the Mayor's communications had been received, and the motion was withdrawn.

Alderman Morris moved that the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of Charities and Correction be taken from the table. See Alderman Cooper and Van Schalck asked whether the communications from the Mayor were to be read, and then

QUITE A JUMBLE ENSUED.

as the President had evidently misunderstood the motion of Alderman Cooper. The communications referred to by the President were simply the nominations tabled at the last meeting.

Alderman Cooper insisted on his motion for a committee of three, and Alderman Morris resolution that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him him of the readiness of the Board to receive his communications.

The Mayor's private secretary was standing behind Messra. Van Schaick and Cooper all this time with the nominations in his pocket, but as soon as he saw there was a disposition to make the Mayor show his hand out of the regular order of business, he disappeared from the Chamber.

The vote to appoint a committee of three remitted as follows:—

Yeas—Aldermen Clausen, Cooper, Flannigan, Kehr.

Each Lysaght, McCafferty, Relivi and Van Schaick &

The vote to appoint a committee of three remitted as follows:

Yass—Aldermen Clausen. Cooper, Flannigan, Kehr, Roch. Lysaght, McCafferty, Reiliy and Van Schaick-9.

Nara—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Falconer, Monheimer, Morrisand Ottendorfer—6.

The President appointed Messrs, Cooper, Morris and McCafferty the committee, and the trie repaired to the Mayor's office.

After an absence of a few minutes

THE COMMITTEE RETURNED.

Alderman COOPER, as chairman, said that the committee had waited upon the Mayor as its structed; that after hearing them the Mayor asked if the Board had acted upon the communications sent in on last Thursday; that the committee re-

plied that the Board had not; that the Mayor then informed the committee that he thought the Board had better attend to the business they had before them; that that was enough to occupy their attention for ten or fifteen minutes, and that he had nothing at present to communicate.

This was an astonisher to the assembled dignity of the whole Board, lobby and all, and Alderman Kehr at once moved that the Board adjourn. Loss, by a vote of 11 to 4.

Alderman Billings moved that when the Board adjourn is adjourn until Friday at hall-past three. Alderman McCapperry moved to amend by making it Monday at half-past three. Alderman Billings' motion was carried.

Alderman Morris resumed his motion to take the nominations from the table. Adopted, 9 to 6. Alderman Morris then moved that the Board proceed to confirm the nominations.

Alderman Billings moved to proceed to the confirmation of the neminees singly, and that the nomination of William Laimbeer to be Commissioner of Charities and Correction be taken up first.

Alderman McCapperry moved to amend by

first.

Aiderman McCafferry moved to amend by taking up the name of Mayer Stern first, and explained that it had been intimated that there was a plan to confirm the nominations of the other two candidates and to

Defeat Mr. Stern,

and that he desired to test the truth of the report. The motion to amend was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote, which created quite a sensation. Alderman McCapperty then moved that the Board confirm the nomination of Myer Stern. The nomination was confirmed, every member of the Board voting "aye," (Another sensation and laughter).

Alderman Morris moved to confirm William Alderman Morkis and the Laimbeer.
Alderman McCapperty rose for information, and asked whether it was true that Mr. Laimbeer was a Commissioner of the new Capitol building at Albany? It so, being a State officer, he was discontinuous.

quainfed.
Several members responded that Mr. Laimbeer had declined the appointment to that position.
Mr. Laimbeer's nomination was confirmed by a vote of 14 to 1, Alderman McCafferty voting in the

vote of 14 to 1, Anderman accenters, voting in negative.

A motion to confirm James Bowen as Commissioner of Charities and Correction was carried by a unanimous vote. (More sensation.)

Alderman Flanagan rose and said he desired the press to take notice of the fact that the assumed "ring" or "combination" against the Mayor had mysteriously diminished. (Laughter.)

The nominations for city marshals, seven in number, already reported, were then taken from the table and

ber, already reported, were then taken from the table and

CONFIRMED SEPARATELY,
the vote being unanimous as to all of them except the name of Joseph J. Josephs, against whom one negative vote was cast.

A motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 6 to 9.
Alderman Van Schalck rose and said he felt assured that the Mayor had nominations prepared to send in to the Board; that he deemed it triling with the honor and dignity of this body to await the Mayor's pleasure any longer; and moved to send a committee to wait upon him now and virtually sav to him, "Your Honer, we have done as you told us to do just now, and won't you send as some more names now;" It would be derogatory to the interests of this great city to be trified with in that way. He (Mr. Van Schalck) had no candidate to urge, but would vote lor any good man whose name was presented. He thought the Board should preserve and respect its own dignity.

Mr. Coopen.—Have you a candidate for Chamberiain?

Mr. Van Schalck.—Well I have and I have not

name was presented. He thought the board should preserve and respect its own dignity.

Mr. Coopen—Have you a candidate for Chamberiain?

Mr. Van Schaick—Well, I have and I have not. (Laughter.) I have mentioned

THE NAME OF A GENTLEMAN

who is president of one of the largest banks in this country, Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy; but I cannot even say that I am authorized to urge nim.

Alderman Billings moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Mayor and ask whether he had any communications to submit to the Hoard. It could not be denied that there had been an attempt to coerce the Mayor to send up all his nominations at one time, and that the Mayor had resolved not to be forced into any such game, and it appeared the Mayor had got the best of the bargain. In the interests of the city he thought it best that the Board should receive the Mayor's nominations to-day, if he had any prepared, so as to be able to act on them to-morrow.

Alderman McCafferry then, by a good-humored allusion to Mr. Billing's remark concerning

"THE BEST OF THE BARGAIN."

got up quite an animated debate, in the course of which it was clearly shewn that whatever bargaining had been done was to the advantage of the republican members, and that it was irom republicans that the suggestion first came to hold back the nominations in the hands of the Board, so as to compel the Mayor to send them all in in a lump.

Aiderman Billings acknowledged the corn, and said it was never too late to mend, and that he regretted his share of it.

After some skirmishing, and voting down a motion to adjourn, it was finally resolved to take a recess till half-past four o'clock.

After Recess.

Upon the reassembling of the Board of Aldermen.

Tries which came from the Board of Assistant Aldermen asking that a resolution the permitted of the the alloged frauds into the board of Aldermen, as per agreement, at half-past lour o'clock, the roll was called and three of the Aldermen were wanting. These were Aldermen Van Schalck, Nc. (Cafferty and Monheimer. The remainder answered their names as they were called. After the routine business of the meeting had been transacted a paper came from the Board of Assistant Aldermen asking that a resolution to passed appointing a joint committee of the two Boards to inquire into the alleged frauds into the business of granting permits. The resolution was unanimously carried. Another paper, which came from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was a resolution ordering the holding of the Sixth District Civil Court in Demilt Hail, at the corner of Second avenue and Twentythird street.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.
Alderman BILLINGS moved to lay the matter on the table.

the table.

Alderman REILLY said that he preferred the matter should not be laid on the table; that the proprietors of Demitt Hall offered the use of the court room for nothing until a suitable building should be bound. If the Board finally decided upon this

room for nothing until a suitable building should be lound. If the Board finally decided upon this building, the rent asked was only \$2,000 per year. He did not see why, under these circumstances, and the city obtaining a building in this way for nothing, it should not be taken advantage of.

Alderman Billings said that when the lease of the former premises in which the Court held its sittings ran out on May I the Court had really no place to go. The Comptroller then had the turniture and the fixtures removed to another place in Fourth avenue, and subsequently, by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, one of the floors had been rented at \$2,500 per year. It was a commodious place and, Mr. Whitelaw, the owner, had been to an expense of about seven hundred dollars to fix up the place, tear out walls, partitions, &c. It seemed rather hard that this gentleman should suffer the loss when he understood that the premises were let, and he (the speaker) thought things might be as well left as they were, or, at all events refer the matter to the Committee on Law. Alderman—said he was satisfied if this were done, and so the Board voted. The last speaker had said that the rent of Demilt Hall was \$500 cheaper than the place on Fourth avenue, and that the Board of Supervisors had no right to lease any building, and that Mr. Whitelaw must suffer if he chose to make these repairs without authorization.

THE EXPECTED NOMINATIONS.

lease any building, and that Mr. Whitelaw must suffer if he chose to make these repairs without authorization.

THE EXPECTED NOMINATIONS.

In the meantime the Mayor's Clerk was standing down among the spectators, with three papers folded in his hands. All the Aldermen, as well as the spectators, were anxiously watching him with much greater interest than they watched the proceedings. It was known the papers contained nominations, and this it was which caused the excitement of the hour. The chamber was as crowded as at the first meeting of the Board, and the excitement, iedeed, even ran higher. The Mayor's Clerk approached the Clerk's desk, and Alderman Vance received the papers from the Mayor. This gentleman took them, and it was then moved that the Board listen to any message the Mayor had to communicate to the Board.

THE NEW FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

President VANCE then directed the Clerk to read the communications from the Mayor. He did so. The first ran in the regular formula. "In consequence of the power vested in me I nominate and, in case of your condirmation, appoint three Fire Commissioners for the city of New York, as follows:—Joseph S. Perley, to serve for the term of six years, until May 1, 1879; Roswell D. Hatch, to serve four years, until May 1, 1879; Roswell D. Hatch, to serve four years, until May 1, 1877; and Cornelius Van Cout, to serve two years, until May 1, 1875."

Alderman Billings moved to lay the nominations on the table and order them to be printed.

Alderman Billings said that these three names sent in by the Mayor as Fire Commissioners were probably all names well known to all the gentlemen present, and said he could see no reason why they should not be confirmed at once.

Alderman Billings said that it was only proper that in such cases as these names should be laid over and examined by the Board. Mayor Havemeyer, in conversation with him that day, had said the

Alderman Billings said that it was only proper that in such cases as these names should be laid over and examined by the Board. Mayor Havemeyer, in conversation with him that day, had said that is much preferred that course, and that it was only proper to weigh all the names sent in in this manner.

Adderman Cooper said that the latter plan seemed to him the best, as it was not so clear that everybody was familiar with the nominations, as the Alderman who had spoken a few moments before seemed to believe. As for himself, he was only acquainted with one of the names sent in, and while he knew him to be a perfect gentieman, he would like to have some knowledge of the men upon whom he was going to vote. Some other gentleman might possibly be in the same predicament.

gentleman might possibly be in the same predica-ment.

The question was then put as to whether the names should be held over until the next meeting of the Board, with the following result:—

YEAS—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Claussen, Cooper, Fai-coner, Kehr, Koch, Morris, Ottendorfer—B.

NAYS—Aldermen Flanagan, Lysaght, Reilly—3.

Assart—Aldermen McCafferty, Monheimer, Van Schalck—3.

THE OTHER NOMINATIONS.

A call was then made for the second communication from Mayor Havemeyer, which, in the same formula as above, named Walter W. Adams for Superintendent of Buildings for six years.

The same disposition was made of this as of the other names.

The same disposition was made of this as of the other names.

The third communication from the Mayor was their made nominating the City Marshals, for a term of three years, as follows:—Daniel A. Murphy, Abraham Springstein, Frank Webb, Leopold Garde, Charles F. Mather, John Durgan, Jr., John Macdonald, Dennis Galom, John H. Hillyer, George Boucsien, R. M. Ehrlich, Henry C. Cary, Stephen D. Hail.

The same course was pursued with these as with

the other names, and they were laid over until the next meeting of the Board. The Board then adjourned,

Sketches of the Nominees. JOSEPH L. PERLEY, PIRE COMMISSIONER. This gentleman, whose name was sent into the Board of Aldermen by Mayor Havemeyer for confirmation as President of the Board of Fire Com-

sioners, is the present Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department, succeeding Kingsland in that position. Mr. Periey is a republican, and in 1863 ran for Councilman, and was elected on the republican ticket. In the old Volunteer Fire Department he was an assistant engineer in No.

the republican ticket. In the old Voiunteer Fire Department he was an assistant engineer in No. 44 Engine Company. Mr. Perley is remarkable for two taings, never obtruding his politics and being a strict disciplinarian in fire matters.

Robbell, D. Hatch, Fire Commissioner.

This gentleman, who was named for the above position for a four years' term of office, is well known in New York as a lawyer. Since the organization of the Committee of Seventy Mr. Hatch has been one of the most prominent members of the committee and acted as its first secretary. He is a democratin politics, and was once defeated in a contest for the Assembly by a Tammany nominee. He has been a member of the Apollo Hall General Committee since the organization of that body, and in the late election was a strong O'Brien man. In years gone by he was several times offered the nomination of judge, which he refused. Mr. Hatch lives in the Twelfth ward, is about forty-two years of age and is a gentleman of independent means.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, FIRE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Van Cott, who was nominated for Fire Commissioner for a term of two years, is a nephew of Joshua Van Cott, of Barnard impeadement rame, and also of Judge Van Cott, of this city. He lives in the Fitteenth ward and is a republican in politics. He was born in the district in which he now lives and he is President of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association. He is about thirtyeight years of age. He was formerly a deputy collector of internal revenue under Judge Spaniding in 1869, and served his time in the Volunteer Fire Department. He has good executive ability, it is said, and has a large number of hands employed in a leather manufactory in Macdougal street, which belengs to him.

WALTER W. ADAMS, SUPERINENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

This gentleman, who is nominated to succeed Macgregor as Superintendent under that gentleman for a number of years, the use democrat in politics and has been a school trustee in the Eighth ward, in which quarter he lives. His age is fortyfive, and he

THE NEW MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

tre the Mayor and Recorder Members of the Board of Supervisors !-Official Ac-tion on the Subject by the Board-Opinions of Several Aldermen and Legal Gentlemen, All in Favor of the

The question which was several days since raised as to whether the present Mayor and Recorder could legally serve as members of the Board of Supervisors yesterday became in the City Hail an absorbing theme of conversation. A better statement of the case cannot be had than in the

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED YESTERDAY fternoon by Supervisor Cooper:-

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED YESTERDAY

afternoon by Supervisor Cooper:—

Whereas chapter 190 of the Laws of 1870, by section 1, provides that the Mayor and the Recorder of the city of New York, together with the Aldermen who shall be elected onder the provisions of an act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April a, 1870, shall. "on and after the first Monday of July, 1870, compose the Board of Supervisors for the county of New York," and each of said officers shall be a Supervisor of said county; and section 10 of said act provides that all officers and subordinates of the existing Board of Supervisors which will be superseded by the Board constituted by said act, and who may be severally helding any office or piace under the superveded Board, shall continue in their respective offices and places under the superveded that it was act to reorganize the section 4 of chapter 356, being an act to reorganize the section 4 of chapter 356, being an act to reorganize the section 4 of chapter 356, being an act to reorganize the section 4 of chapter 356, being an act to reorganize the section 4 of chapter 356, being an act to reorganize the section 4 of chapter 356, being an act to reorganize the section 4 of chapter 356, being an act to reorganize the section 15 of chapter 357, and as the said act, chapter 199, Laws of 1870, in the Board of Aldermen shall by virtue of his office be Clerk of the Common Council and of the Board of Supervisors;" and as the said act, chapter 199, Laws of 1870, is not me apress terms repealed by the said act, chapter 356, Laws of 1870, is not me apress terms repealed by the said act, chapter 357, Laws of 1870, is not me apress terms repealed by the said act, chapter 357, Laws of 1870, is not me apress terms repealed by the said act, chapter 357, Laws of 1870, is not me apress terms repealed by the said act, chapter 357, Laws of 1870, is not me apress terms repealed by the said act, chapter 358, Laws of 1870, is not me apress terms repealed by the sa

OPINION OF ALDERMAN VANCE. Mr. S. B. H, Vance, President of the Board Aldermen, was waited upon yesterday afternoon by a HERALD representative, and said that while his legal opinion would have to be governed by the Corporation Counsel, to whom the subject had been referred, yet his private opinion was that the Mayor and Recorder were not affected by the new charter in this particular instance.

charter in this particular instance.

ALDERMAN OTTENDORFER
held the same opinion. He believed that the repeal
of the former laws did not change the Mayor's relations with the Board of Supervisors. In his opinion the act of 1870, under which the membership
of the Mayor with the Board of Aldermen was continued—not created—did not affect by its repeal an

tinued—not created—did not affect by its repeal an existing statuta. There now seemed good reason to expect other and still more complicated blunders in the new charter. The legal question will be settled before the next meeting of the Board.

ALDERMAN MORRIS
gave it as his opinion that this controversy was needless, and that while the resolution of Supervisor Cooper was timely and proper, the legal verdict would be in favor of the Mayor and Recorder.

when asked his legal opinion, declared unqualifiedly in favor of the Mayor and Recorder. There was, he claimed, no legal reason why they did not constitute a part of the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor Havemeyer has not and cannot be prevalied upon to express an opinion on the subject. He declares that he is so fully occupied with other business that he cannot give such topics any con-sideration.

YACHTING.

Third General Meeting of the New Yorl Yacht Club-Design for a Badge of Membership Adopted-Election of Mem-

The third general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held last evening at the rooms of the organization, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, Vice Commodore Douglas in the chair. There were present the owners of the yachts Alarm, Palmer, Escort, Sappho, Alert, Julia, Gracie, Mystic, Madeline, Rambier, Idler, Tarolinta, Vision and Resolute, besides many non-owners of yachts. Following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by Secretary Minton and their approval. there were elected as members James Barclay, John A. Brown, Jr., J. G. Reidenstein, Francis V. Alexandre, James H. Reid, Thomas Clapham, G.

It being in order Mr. John Fitch, in behalf of the committee appointed to obtain designs for a club badge, and the expediency of adopting such an

committee appointed to obtain designs for a club badge, and the expediency of adopting such an em blem, submitted the annexed report:—

That badges have become, as it were, a necessity to all cluse or societies, escientific and collegiate, where the members revergative social in their character, and wish to be known by some outward emblem, particularly so when members wish to visit foreign countries where similar clubs or societies exist.

That the New York Yacht Club, in its personal, financial and social standing ranks, in proportion to its members, that of any other club or society in this city. The names of the members of the various clubs and societies of New York show that the yacht club is composed of the best men of the other clubs and societies.

That the members of the Vacht Club intermingle with the members of the other American as well as the European yacht clubs to such an extent that a distinctive pean yacht clubs to such an extent that a distinctive pean yacht clubs to such an extent that a distinctive pean yacht clubs to such an extent that and of itself be acceptable. The designs and the die thereof will be donated to and become the sole property of the club. The design with the name of the club, the anchor and the signal flag of the club, has, in the opinion of your committee, the greater merit, and best combines the emblems which are the most suitable and proper. Almost every member of the club has, in the design has been shown concurs in the above opinion.

Therefore your committee recommend the adoption of the following described design for a club badge—to wit, "A foul anchor, with a circlet of gold, bearing the name of the club and date of its organization, the whole surmounted by the signal flag of the New York Yacht Club on a gold plate, an impression of which is herewith submitted."

The report being accepted Mr. Fitch offered a

The report being accepted Mr. Fitch offered a resolution that the design for a badge submitted by the committee be adopted as a distinctive badge of membership of the club, which received an almost unanimous vote, there being but two dissenting voices.

On motion of Mr. A. S. Hatch it was resolved that the old committee on the classification of yachts and their measurements for time allowance take up the subject anew, and the whole matter receive the attention demanded at the general meeting in June.

Yachting Notes.

The sloop yacht Mary, Mr. John T. Barnard, B.Y.C., is lying at Port Jefferson, refitting. She will be commissioned shortly and take place in the class to which she belongs.

The schooner yacht Tarolinta, Messrs. Kent, N.Y.Y.C., passed Whitestone yesterday, from Northport for New York.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

Candidates and Their Claims for the Succession.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Reverdy Johnson on the Great Abilities and Accomplishments of the Late Chief Justice-An Impeachment Anecdote.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1873. There is much solicitude manifested by the Bar and the public men of the country touching the succession to the Chief Justiceship, as it is feared there are those pressing for it who are totally unfit for the position, and yet who have great claims upon the consideration of the President, Although it would seem strange that any one should desire a place which could only serve to exhibit his norance and render him contemptible for incompetency, it is still matter of fact that such men exist in abundance, and would not by any means be deterred from accepting the vacancy oc-casioned by the death of Mr. Chase simply because they are not qualified to fill it. This is not the ob ject sought. The interests of the country, the dignity of the bench or the character of its adjudication are considerations of no consequence with such candidates. They discover that it is an eminence from which to step to that other distinction still beyond, and that a partisan Judge could, if so disposed, use the position to advance his own chances of preferment with the politicians of the country who do not care the value of a pin for law or justice or for the tribunals which administer these obsolete principles.

As one of the evidences, however, which may tend to reassure the country that there are also those who do have a high estimate of the place and who will exert all their influence to have its duties regarded with commendable care in the selection of a successor, the public will be glad to accept a call by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, upon the President to urge upon him the propriety of delay in the appointment. The Senator with becoming deference and in suitable language impressed upon the Executive the great importance of high judicial and non-partisan qualifications in the succeeding incumbent, and expressed the desire that there would be no baste in the choice. This he believed to be the wish of the country, and if the matter were postponed until after the meeting of Congress it would afford an opportunity for canvassing the merits of candidates and satisfy the public of the anxiety of the President to give gen eral satisfaction by the final selection. The President, it is said, appeared entirely willing to hear the suggestions of the Senator, as one of the people interested in sustaining the high character of the tribunal, and intimated his full appreciation of the responsibility resting upon him in reference to it. It is quite probable, if not certain, that no action will be taken until after the various branches of the government are again at work

branches of the government are again at work next Winter. Meanwhile there are new names mentioned in connection with the place and repetitions of old ones.

CHARLES O'CONOR,
the acknowledged leader of the American bar, will be in all minds while the administration is searching about for a successor to Chief Justice Chase. Mr. O'Conor, whose reputation as a lawyer, statesman and citizen is world-wide, would grace the chair of the Chief Justice as would no other eminent man of the Republic. But, unfortunately, his nomination, if made, would be opposed on party grounds. All his life a pronounced opponent of radicalism in politics, it would be too much to expect of the Senate, as at present constituted, to exercise that high generosity which his confirmation would display. It would be not at all surprising, however, if the President disregarded political considerations in making the nomination and sent in Mr. O'Conor's name. Even if rejected by the Senate, the compliment would be well deserved and honorable to the party in power.

W. M. EVARTS
is on the list of the lawyers of eminence from whom the President will probably make the selection. As a lawyer he stood next in rank to Charles O'Conor, until the hapeachment of Andrew Johnson, when his conduct of that celebrated case raised him to

a lawyer he stood next in rank to Charies O'Conor, until the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, when his conduct of that celebrated case raised him to the highest rank in the profession. The part he took in the Geneva arbitration is well known, and if great ability, unsuited character and more than national reputation would secure him the prize, Mr. Evarts would be the next Chief Justice. He has the advantage of being in full accord with the administration on all questions of policy. It is not known, however, whether Mr. Evarts would accept the place.

the place.

The place of New York, is ireely spoken of; but among those who profess to know the higher claims in the consideration of the President of two other gentlemen friends of the administration, it is not thought that his name will be sent to the Senate. Possessed

that his name will be sent to the Senate. Possessed of a large fortune, of the highest social standing, holding a prominent piace in the legal galaxy of the nation and experienced as a judge, his claims will undoubtedly be considered by the President, at all events, as next to those of the favored gentleman who is as yet unnamed.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH.

Had Judge Church trained in the republican school instead of the democratic the administration could scarcely afford to overlook him. His eminent ability as a jurist, his weil known probity and spotless reputation, mark him as one worthy of the great distinction. But having acted with the democratic party while he was in politics it is hardly probable that his name will be included in the list of candidates from which a selection will be made by the President.

SENATOR CONKLING is also mentioned in connection with the succession. But although, like Morton, he has strong claims upon the administration for recognition, he too, perhaps, would be considered as out of place on the Supreme Court bench for the same reasons as are stated as forming the grounds of objection to the Indiana Senator. As it may be difficult, however, to select a man of the requisite ability and well established reputation who has not had experience in the political field and is at the same time in favor at the White House, the friends of the Senator say that these objections will have no weight.

CALER CUSHING is considered of

and well established reputation who has not had experience in the political field and is at the same time in favor at the White House, the friends of the Senator say that these objections will have no weight.

CALEB CUSHING

is considered by many to have the best chance of the nomination. His great services as an adviser of the government for many years, and his profound learning in the law, point him out as one having great claims on the administration. It is thought by some, however, that the temper he displayed in his recently published book on the Treaty of Washington rather damages his prospects for nomination to an office where a display of temper would be so mach out of place. But whether Mr. Cushing would not tone down to the requisite judicial evenness, if clevated to the high office, is a question that may perhaps be practically answered.

**SENATOR MORTON'S CHANCES.*

Another gentleman whom I have never heard mentioned in connection with the place before today is Senator Morton, of Indiana, and although I am assured he has good chances for the prize, if he so regards and desires it, I can hardly credit the intelligence; for, conceding Mr. Morton's ability, there would be many objections made to his nomination for the Chief Justiceship, even by those who most highly value him as one of the plilars of the republican party. Indeed, the very emineace of a man in political life, his trumpered talents as a party manager and legislator, are not, it seems, to be considered as the best recommendations for the high judicial office.

CHARLES PRANCIS ADAMS.

of Massachusetts. will be urged by New England, and it is conceded that his prospects are by no means slight. His distinguished services as Ambirator at Geneva, entitle him, his friends say, to at least the compliment of a homination.

JUDGE CURTIS, OF MASSACHUSETIS

an eminent practitioner at the bur of the Court, suggests that If the President will rise above party considerations and appoint some such man as Judye E. K. Curtis, of Boston, he wi

readily detect that he was a dying man. Standing close beside him, I could nardly hear what he said to me." Mr. Johnson is emphatic in his praise of the deceased Chief Justice as a jurist, and adds his testimony to the declarations of others, that his opinions were a model of judicial style.

In speaking of Mr. Johnson in connection with Mr. Chase reminds me of an anecdote I have heard concerning them. Upon the impeachment trial the ruling of the Chief Justice was several times overruled by the Senate, and on one of these occasions Mr. Johnson voted with the majority. After adjournment the Chief Justice sent for him, and, upon his presenting himself, he remarked pleasantly, "Mr. Johnson, J was surprised at your vote to-day. Explain it to me." Mr. Johnson replied, "Mr. Chief Justice, I have practised many years more than you have, and at nist prius I have tried more cases than you could count. In matters of evidence, therefore, you ought to admit that I am the best qualified to judge. The Chief Justice laughingly turned the conversation and the subject was dropped.

An Example for Rising Men.

Mr. Johnson is any seventy-seven and expears

laughingly turned the conversation and the subject was dropped.

AN EXAMPLE FOR RISING MEN.

Mr. Johnson is now seventy-seven, and appears as young and as sprightly as he did ten or filteen years ago, and says his health is remarkably good, and that he is constantly engaged in laborious practice in the Courts at home. He has seen the coming, the glory and the decay of many of the ounling, the glory and the decay of many of the public men of the country, and bids fair to witness much further shifting of the scenes on the theatre of life. And what is most remarkable in his character and career is that, although he has been a bitter partisan in his time, and has unspairingly denounced men and measures opposed to been a bitter partisan in his time, and has unspar-ingly denounced men and measures opposed to him, he has still been on terms of pleasant per-sonal relations with men of all parties and preju-dices. If we had more like him, or if the younger stock now advancing promised any extended emu-lation of the virtues which distinguish him, it would be happier for the country and for them-selves.

DEERFOOT PARK.

Opening of the Trotting Season-Two Spirited Contests-Lady Annie and Colonel the Winners-A Good "Send Off" for the Trainers and Drivers' Association.

The season of trotting, agreeable to announce ment, was duly opened yesterday at Deerfoot Park (formerly Hall's Track), on the Coney Island road, with two events. These were purses given by the new management, the first being of \$200, for horses that had never beaten 2:40, and the second of \$100, for those that never beat three minutes. Entered for the former were Isaac Pauling's bay mare Belle of Orange, Daniel Mace's sorrel mare Alice Brown, Dr. Heard's grav mare Butterfly, Peter Mance's bay stallion Captain Allen, S. McNamara's bay gelding Nemo, Pierce Hayden's bay mare Lady Annie, William Tom's bay gelding Slippery Dick and Daniel Pfifer's gray mare Kitty. Of these Alice Brown, Slippery Dick, Butterfly and Lady Annie came to the score.

In the three-minute purse there were entered J. Denton's bay gelding Unexpected, J. W. Phillips' brown mare Josephine, J. W. Conlon's day gelding Bob Barry, F. Loomis' black gelding Paddy Dooley, S. Hayes' black gelding American Clipper, Isaac Pauling's black gelding Willie Knox, J. E. Jarvis gray gelding Blue Dick, George Wright's bay geld ing Colonel, Daniel Mace's black gelding Young Fillingham, and John Martin's bay gelding Modoc From this field Bob Barry, American Clipper, Modoc and Willie Knox were withdrawn.

The assemblage was very large considering all circumstances, and, as the result proved, the sport was of an extremely satisfactory character. sport was of an extremely satisfactory character. The management having adopted the new amendaments of the Trainers and Drivers' Association to the National Association's rules, much interest was manifested as to the success or non-success of the attempt. As it proved, everything worked very harmoniously, nothing ill natured being expressed by any one of the large number on the ground. The judges of the day were Messrs. Isaiah Rynders, G. F. Johnson and H. V. Storms. Before the sport commenced Captain Rynders cautioned the drivers in the matter of the rules under which they were to contend for the purses; but, while enlightening them in the premises, advised that the difficulty between the drivers and associations was not of his seeking.

eniightening them in the premises, advised that the difficulty between the drivers and associations was not of his seeking.

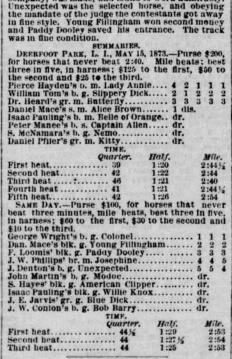
In the pools before the start Alice Brown was the favorite, 2 to 1, and, after she had won the first heat, 20 to 5 was offered without takers, the betting men deeming it a foregone conclusion that she would prove the victor. But the second heat, near the quarter-pole, Alice cast a shee, and then went into the air, running the balance of the mile, for which she was distanced by the judges, much to the mortification and loss of those who had taken her as a lavorite. The second heat was won by Slippery Dick, but in the third heat Lady Annie went to the front in the pools, her driver being replaced by Hiram Howe, and 2s she scored this heat, trotting very steadily throughout, was accepted as the probable winner, and long odds were offered on her. She did not disappoint her friends, as she won the fourth and flith heats with case, amid-mach cheering, taking first money. Slippery Dick was awarded the second premium and Butter-fly the third.

THE THEE MINUTE TROT.

of the third.

THE THREE MINUTE TROT.

George Wright's bay gelding Colonel was the favorite for the race and won it in three straight heavs, though the friends of Young Fillingbam and Paddy Dooley were numerous, and invested a good deal of money on them. In the third heat the first application of that rule adopted by the Drivers' Association, whereby, after three scorings and the word is not given, a horse of average speed must be selected, and all the rest come to the score in his company, was made, and found to work admirably. Unexpected was the selected horse, and obeying the mandate of the judge the contestants got away



FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two trots were announced to take place at Fleetwood Park yesterday-a sweepstakes for \$200, to wagons, and a match race for the same amountbut the former only came off. The entries were C. Hodge's bay mare Annic, D. Phaien's bay mare

NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15, 1873. The third day of the Spring meeting opened well, and the racing was spirited. First Race-Green three-year olds; Zurick's Hotel

EMANCIPATION.

The Colored Men's Anniversary Jubilee of the Passage of the Civil Rights' Bill-Route of the Procession-The Meeting at Cooper Institute-The Resolutions and Addresses.

A procession of 3,000 colored men, with six bands of music, paraded the streets of New York esterday for three hours. They received neither violence nor insult. Ten years ago the same poplation that respected their jubilee made them dangle from lampposts then. The demonstration was given in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Legislature of this State, and, of course, brought out the full colored population of the island to air itself in the glorious Mayday sun. Early in the morning the colored aristocracy began to move. The street corners up town were taken possession of by policemen and groups of the colored race, who seemed to coalesce weil.

IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FOURTEENTH STREET New York resembled a Southern city. Gaily dressed, with their assiduous cavaliers at their elbows, the deep brunettes did not fall to elicit various comments from the irreverent white men who indertook to show their faces. Yet, withal, the behavior of all concerned was very creditable, and the day passed by with nothing more than the consumption of extra quantities of spirits-one of the most inalienable of civil rights. AT TEN A. M.

the Skidmores and Pioneers, fierce military organizations, reported, and joining the other societies the procession, under the command of the Grand Marshal, Lieutenant General G. F. Mack, moved across the Park to South Fifth avenue, to Amity street, to Broadway; thence to Fourteenth street;

across the Park to South Fifth avenue, to Amity street, to Broadway; thence to Fourteenth street; through Seventh avenue to Twenty-fourth street; thence to Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, and southward via Madison avenue to Twenty-third street; thence to Fourth avenue, ending at Cooper Institute, where there was a "Break ranks, march!" Large crowds of curious pedestrians witnessed the procession, but beyond its unique color there was little interest manifested in its progress.

The Meeting At Cooper Institute, the interest manifested in its progress.

The Meeting At Cooper Institute, where there was little interest manifested in its progress.

The Meeting At Cooper Institute interest indies and gentlemen of the deepest of brunette complexions by eight P. M. Seldom has so dark an audience gathered in New York on any occasion. Less than a dozen white faces sparkled like diamonds in a sombre setting, and even these ought to have been black if they were not, from their long connection with the abolition cause. The platform was occupied by a full delegation of our colored brethren, many of whom were in the dazzling apparel of the glided warriors. It was a proud moment for the Ethiopian of New York; and if the scene itself did not suggest the victory of the race, it was evident, when the Rey, Jacob Thomas addressed the Throne of Heavenly Grace in terms of love and gratitude for the past, that the colored man had become as good as his white brother.

by the Rev. William H. Butler were brief, and confined to a culogy of all the gentlemen on the platform. Then followed the reading of letters addressed to the committee. They were all curious, General John A. Dix instructed his private secretary to write that impertant business would prevent him from being present. Mr. Gerrit Smith, writing from Peterboro, said that he was seventy-six years of age, felt age, and that infirmities would prevent his ever appearing again as a speaker before a public gathering, but that he was thankful that the state of New York had reco

He advised them not to abandon their work while 500,000 of their race were yet in chains in Cubes 500,000 of their race were yet in chains in Cubes 600,000 of their race were yet in chains in Cubes 600,000 of their race were yet in chains in Cubes 600,000 of the abolition of sectarian and caste schools and the unity and equality of all races. He dwelt upon the ungentiemanly conduct of the hotel keeper and car conductor in distinguishing to excuse him, as ne was going to Colorado. Wendell Phillips had received his invitation too late, and William Lloyd Garrison pleaded lameness and sympathy at the same time. Mr. W. H. Robertson, Mr. A. B. Cornel and Mr. Roscoe Conding all wrote letters, which were duly applauded.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting and adopted amid loud cheering:

Whereas the enusbling cenvictions of right and justice, which have been gradually leavening and elevating the American mind, have come to be incorporated in our State legislation, to the condemnation of degrading customs and proscriptive usages, therefore
Resolved, That we regard the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the State of New York as a landmark in the humanizing legislation of the age, and we feel called upon to rejoice over it as an evidence of human progress and a great triumph of freedom.

Resolved, That unity appreciating the value of the fights sectired under the latest amendment of the national constitution, we are not unmindul that civil and public rights are supplemental to political rights, and hast without flow supplemental to political rights, and hast without flow supplemental to political rights, and hast without flow supplemental to political rights, and in the temperature of our State has seen fit to complete the advantages of these various amendments by passing the Civil Rights bill.

Resolved, That we recognize the principle that rights

bill.

Resolved, That we recognize the principle that rights are correlative of duties; that the full endowment of the prerogatives of citizenship brings an added burden of civil responsibility and political obligation, and that we are prompt to acknowledge our duty, as a portion of the body politic, to maintain law and to render our contribution to the peace, stability, good order and honor of the State. Resolved, That amid the rejoicing of this occasion we

recognize the responsibilities which accompany enfranchisement of the citizen, and we acknowle all freedom is to be regulated as well by judge prudence as by law and statute.

Resolved, That our warmest thanks as citizens of New York are hereby tendered, as they are justly due, to Mr. James W. Husted, who introduced this bill in the Assembly; to Schators James Wood and William H. Robertson; to Governor John A. Dix, who promptly signed the bill, and to those members of both houses who vindicated the measure and carried it to a successful issue.

vindicated the measure and carried it to a successful issue.

Resolved, That we cannot forget how much this trimuph is due to the inspiration caught from the devoted efforts made on the floor of the United States Senate by the Hon. Charles Summer, of Massachusetts; and remembering with affection and reverence all he has done to destroy slavery and to break up caste, we send him from this meeting our sympathy in his bodily sufferings and our greetings that this, his child, rejected from the Senate of the nation, has at once been adopted by the State of New York.

Resolved, That we recognize the favoring hand of God, in the providences which have brought us treedom and civil privileges; and we feel that it is our duty on this occasion not to forget that tribute of praise and thanksgiving which is due to Him who has guided our battles, raised up our friends and scattered our enemies and brought us to the full light of freedom, citizenship and educational enlightenment.

APTER MUSIC BY THE BAND

raised up our friends and scattered our entimies and brought as to the full light of freedom, citizenship and educational enhaghtenment.

AFTER MUSIC BY THE BAND

Mr. James W. Husted was introduced, and reconneed the history of the Civil Rights bill. He recalled the names and adventures of several black heroes in ancient and modern times, and congratulated the meeting on the lact that the democratic party had come to acknowledge the logic of events. The granting of civil rights to colored, men was no favor to them, but only a measure of exact justice. He hoped that the example of New Yock State would be followed by all other States in the Union and by the Congress of the United States. After a good deal of prose and no little amount of poetry, Mr. Husted took his seat, and was succeeded by the band.

Speeches, all to the same purport, were made by Mr. W. H. Johnson, of Albany; Isalah C. Wears, of Philadelphia; Professor John M. Langston, of Washington; Rev. H. H. Garnet, D.D., of New York; and the Rev. Dr. King.

Among those present on the platform were Peter's. Porter, Charles L. Ressaon and Thomas C. Acton. Two colored iterati employed busy pensin front of the platform, one of whom was said to be the war correspondent of the Ujil Tribune and the other the art critic of the Univarience and information. The Hon. John J. Freeman, of the Progressive American, handed the reporter list card, adding. "You must not blackguard us."

The proceedings were successful.

LEXINGTON RACES.

A Day of Fortune for the Favorites-Three Well Contested Races-Disney Carries off the Honors in the 2 1-8 Miles Contest.
LEXINGTON, Ky., May 15, 1873

There were three races to-day, and each was in-teresting, the favorites winning in all of them. The first race, a mile dash for all ages, was won by McGrath's Jury, Reynold's Elsie second and McGlibbon's Stanford third. Only these three started. The race was closely contested. Time,

started. The race was closely contested. Time, 1:46½.

The second race, selling race, one and a quarter miles, only \$400; Robinson's Florence L. and Thomass' Maria. Florence L. won by a length. But she was pressed the whole way by her antagonist. Time, 2:20.

The third race, two and one-eighth miles, for all ages, was the event of the day. The starters were Richards' Disney, Bufford's Seadoc and Gibson's Hartland. The start was a rair one, with Hartland slightly in the lead, which he kept for one and three-quarter miles, when Disney, who had remained in the rear, took the lead and passed under the string winner by about thirty yards; Seadoc took the second place in coming down the homestretch. Time, 3:57½. The track is slow, as it has not dried off since the rain which fell the night before last.

First Race—Green three-year olds; Zurick's Hotel
Stakes; mile heats. Six horses started, and the following is the summary:

Jack Frost. 1 2 1
Frank Bonnabel 2 1 2
Harry Todd. 4 4 3
Red Fox. 5 dis.

Jack's Trumps. dis.

Alice McFail. 3 3 dis.

Time—1:48½, 1:48, 1:49½.

Second Race—Club purse, \$250; mile heats. The following is the summary:

Nevada. 1 1
Captain Hutchinsen. 2 2
Time, 1:49½; 1:51½.

The third race was a mile and a half dash, for a purse of \$200, and was won by Arizons, Carrington coming in second and Port Leonard third.

Time, 2:44½.

The attendance throughout the week has been larger than ever before, and the meeting has been unusually successful.